



FARMING IN NEW ENGLAND AND ILLINOIS

(Written Specially for The Bulletin.)

Dr. Hopkins of the Illinois Agricultural college recently gave the farmers of his state a sermon on the handling of their land. This may not seem a likely subject to interest the farmers of Connecticut. But when I add that the main idea he insisted on was that the very first thing an Illinois farmer must bear in mind was that he was NOT to treat his soil as New England soil has been treated, then, I think, some of us will prick up our ears a little.

Dr. Hopkins says he has been in forty-eight states, "usually upon invitation to secure or to impart some information concerning soils, soil problems, and rational methods of soil improvement." Thus he opines that he has "at least had opportunity to acquire a somewhat definite knowledge of many soils in many states." Then he declares that in his judgment "there is no better opportunity in American agriculture for the investment of money and mind, of science and sense, of brain and brawn, than in the farm lands of Southern Illinois."

Immediately after which he adds that "there are few better opportunities in the United States to lose money than in the attempt to profit from continuing to wear out those same lands." In his opinion, it all depends on how the land is handled, and his very first assertion is that it must never for one minute be treated as eastern farmers have been in the habit of treating theirs.

This certainly interests us. If we are being held up by the highest farming authorities of one of the best farming states as "horrible examples" of how not to do it, we ought at least to sit up and take notice.

Dr. Hopkins' talk was a long one and it is quite impossible to do more than summarize his argument, in doing which some of its force and vigor must needs be lost. But it runs something like this:

Ten million acres, once classed as improved farm land in New England, New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania, now recorded as agriculturally abandoned, show that something was wrong with the methods of those who had to abandon them. During the last thirty years the decrease in area of improved farm land in New England has been equal to the acreage of the ten largest counties in Illinois.

In that same thirty years New England wheat acreage has decreased from 79,000 acres to 4,898. In taking Dr. Hopkins' figures in all these cases, the area of abandoned land is "more than twelve times the acreage of all cereal crops grown in New England." "There are five counties in Illinois any one of which produces more bushels of cereal crops than the combined total of all the six New England states."

Dr. Hopkins retells the old story of the boy who found a drunken man lying on the sidewalk and called through the saloon door to the bartender that his "sign had fallen down." The implication suggested is that New England agriculture is the "sign" which has fallen down in plain sight of western farmers, and should be propped up.

shouldn't be used where they don't pay. All of which means we would carefully subscribe to.

But it does seem to me as if Dr. Hopkins was "way off" in ascribing the decrease in acreage of improved farm land in New England to the injudicious use of commercial fertilizers.

There are about thirty-nine other reasons which the sober-minded student of the sorry problem needs to consider.

Dr. Hopkins speaks rather contemptuously of our "little patches" of land. Well, dear Doctor, that's the way the Lord made most New England farms, —in "patches." We haven't a prairie across which a man might plow one straight level furrow for fifty miles without stopping, if he didn't bring up against somebody's line fence. It's a pretty big field for New England, where one can plow fifty rods in a straight line. There are more where 50 yards is the limit. I have some land where the plowman can't go fifty feet without turning around to go round a mountain or to dodge a swamp-hole or to avoid a brook.

It costs a good deal more to fit and seed an acre where some of the work has to be done by hand and where no tool bigger than a common one-furrow plow can be used, than it does an acre which a tractor engine and a ten-gang plow with harrows and drill hitched on behind can fit and seed in an hour.

For another thing, former New England farmers used to raise regularly families of from six to a dozen children most of whom stayed on the farm. Not the home farm, then some other. Nowadays the New England family which has more than one boy to its credit is an exception. And it is brought up with careful care for the purpose and with the expectation that he won't be a farmer, but will be president of the United States, or banker, or lawyer, or some other job where he won't have to dirty his hands or wear old clothes!

"Reckless!" Doctor, please, a bigger part in New England farm abandonment than commercial fertilizers.

Dr. Hopkins admits that in raising crops with high acre values such as most vegetables, as distinguished from cereals, produce, commercial fertilizers are of value. His real objection, if not the home farm, then some other. Nowadays the New England family which has more than one boy to its credit is an exception. And it is brought up with careful care for the purpose and with the expectation that he won't be a farmer, but will be president of the United States, or banker, or lawyer, or some other job where he won't have to dirty his hands or wear old clothes!

Other things being equal, it certainly requires more "money and mind, science and sense, brain and brawn,"

NEW LONDON NEEDS JUNEY LAW

Considered Time That the Growing Nuisance Was Abated—
Dr. Black Remains as Health Officer—Either Will Make an Acceptable Mayor.

The unregulated jitney service in New London is not meeting with general public approval and it is evident that restriction of some kind must be put upon the business in the interest of public convenience and safety. Aside from the unfair competition with the trolley cars, the jitneys are so much in the upbuilding of the city along its lines, the jitneys are permitted to violate all police rules governing the business of automobiles and seem to be in a class by themselves and enjoying unusual privileges and to the public detriment. It is of common occurrence for a long line of jitneys to take position in front of State street stores between Main and Bank streets and really interfere with the business of the stores. The jitneys are also used to parade along their ancient stand on the parade as it was alleged that the wagons interfered with public traffic, but the jitneys are allowed to interfere with traffic and store business as well and on a larger scale than did the expressmen, and without police molestation.

It is time this nuisance was abated and that the jitneys be assigned to some stand removed from the most active business center of the city. These jitneys ought not to be permitted to interfere with the business of the merchants of State street, or with those of any other street for that matter. A stand has been established for the expressmen, why not a stand for the jitneys?

Alderman Cook called the attention of the court of common council to the jitney nuisance and of the necessity for abatement but some members who probably viewed the matter from a political point were not enthusiastic in support of any proposition that would inconvenience the jitney men. The council did, however, consent to refer the matter to the police committee with the request that there be investigation of conditions and report made to the next meeting of the council a month hence. The six cities were called to New London to help enforce the law governing the operation of automobiles last summer, when there were not half as

FINE RASH ON BABY'S CHEEK

Itched and Burned Awfully Behind Ears. Was Fretful and Scratched. Used Cuticura Soap and Ointment. Baby's Face and Head Well.

Frankfort, Me.—"When my little baby girl was two months old her cheeks began to break out in a little fine rash and kept getting worse. At the edges of her hair and behind her ears seemed to itch and burn awfully. She would wake up out of her sleep and cry and rub her face until it would bleed. At times she seemed to go in under the skin, then it would break out just like a burn. The skin would break up and peel off. She was fretful and scratched."

"I was given two kinds of ointment and I also used others all without success. I saw an advertisement of Cuticura Soap and Ointment in the paper and sent for a free sample. When I had used these with a large cake of Cuticura Soap and some Cuticura Ointment baby's face and head were well." (Signed) Mrs. Claude Cox, October 16, 1914.

Sample Book Free by Mail With 32-p. Skin Book on request. Address post-card "Cuticura, Dept. T, Boston." Sold throughout the world.

to use his own words, to produce a hundred-dollar crop on \$40-an-acre land that produces a \$40-dollar crop on \$200-an-acre land. Especially when it costs in labor and fitting about ten times as much to work the hilly, stony, New England patch as the level, loamy, horizon-wide Illinois prairie.

It is quite probable that some New England farmers have been and are throwing away money by injudicious misuse of costly fertilizers. It is fully as probable that many more are losing money by their refusal to resort to those same fertilizers where they are needed. I don't take much stock in the specially selected cases of exceptional results advertised and photographed in the fertilizer catalogues. They are always exceptions, picked out and promulgated before us because they are such.

But few New England farmers can get from their own stock or from their own land all the fertilizer that their lands demand. They must supplement this lack from other sources.

One great difference between the two classes of manure is that it doesn't take much knowledge to spread the stuff from the barnyard while, in the use of commercial fertilizers, the farmer who expects to make any profit out of them, or even to get his money back, must know beforehand what his land wants, and in what proportions and quantities, and must measure his fertilizer applications by this, checked always by the girth of his pocket-book.

Any man with a dung fork and a pitchfork can put on his own land a dollar's worth of barnyard manure, and it will generally do about the same things for the soil, year after year and crop after crop.

But it takes knowledge and study and skill and a whole lot of "gumption" to put on a \$30 worth of fertilizer as to get \$31 worth of good from it.

Whether it will "pay" any farmer to use it, or how much it will "pay" him to use it is a matter for him to decide between the farmer and his farm. They must thrash it out between themselves if they expect any worth while solution.

But it's not good judgment for Bill Smith to denounce and eschew all use of commercial fertilizers because Tom Jones has lost money by using them ignorantly or recklessly.

Bill had better ask his own farm what it thinks about them, and wait till he has a year or two's steady work with a spirit emptied of prejudice and anxious to know the truth, rather than merely to prove his own superior wisdom.

THE FARMER.

WAR BUSINESS THROUGHOUT CONNECTICUT

Large Orders Being Filled in Many of the Cities—Some Contracts Will Last Over a Year.

The Traut & Hine Manufacturing Company at New Britain is assured of busy times ahead because of a large war order for brass fasteners used on leggings worn by soldiers in the British army. It is stated that three orders were received at one time, through the J. P. Morgan Company, and that they called for 65,000 gross, 31,500 gross and 17,500 gross respectively, making a total number of fasteners considerably in the millions. The Corbin Screw Company is making brass tips for shrapnel shells; also parts of automobile trucks which are supposed to be destined for foreign markets. The company is adding considerable new machinery and is rushed in all departments, due, it is believed, almost wholly to war demands.

A \$500,000 war order has been received by the North & Judd Company of that same city.

Derby Plant to Open

At Derby, the United States Rapid Fire Gun & Powder Company's plant has been sold to the General Ordnance Company, a Delaware corporation, which will open it at the earliest possible date for the manufacture of war munitions. The purchasing agents of the Ordnance company acquired the entire capital stock of the local company, which carries with it entire control of the buildings, equipment, water power and other valuable holdings. The buildings on are on the Housatonic river, near railway facilities. When owned and operated by the Driggs-Seabury company they were equipped to manufacture guns of from three to twelve inch caliber, besides armor-piercing shells from one to twelve inches in size. The order of the purchasing company is said to be "rush" and the work of cleaning up the buildings and adding new machinery will proceed with all possible speed. Orders for supplies are said to have been placed by the company immediately upon the consummation of the purchase of the plant.

Within a short time after the new company took possession, the selling company's obligations were paid off in full, with interest.

Night and Day for Year.

Superintendent William M. Strawn of the American British Manufacturing Company of Bridgeport states that this company has received foreign orders which will necessitate the running of the plant night and day from now until July 15, 1916, as complete; also that the contract is such that even if the war should come to an end before the order is completed, it will not affect the order. This company manufactures ordnance equipment and the value of the present orders is said to be in the millions, but the exact figures, as well as the name of the Government placing the orders, are withheld.

Tolland County

MANSFIELD CENTER

Willing Workers Held Annual Picnic—The Week's Visitors.

Mrs. E. P. Ayer returned Saturday after two weeks' visit with her father, Mr. Wilford of Branford. Mrs. Albert James sister, Mrs. Carter and her daughter Miss Marguerite are visiting her for this month.

Miss Florence Olin and friends, Mr. and Mrs. Schofield and son, motored from Montville to attend church here Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Virgil Brooks left Tuesday for their home in Dayton, Ohio, after visiting at the home of Dr. and Mrs. Sumner, parents of Mrs. Brooks.

Mrs. W. D. Chamberlain will remain a few weeks longer.

Miss Alma Josephson spent the week in Windham and Danielson.

THE DAVIS THEATRE

BROADWAY

THE FAVORITES ARE COMING BACK

HOMAN'S MUSICAL REVUE

With All the Old Friends Including Miss Farrington, Miss Pendleton, Mr. Jewett, Mr. O'Connell, Mr. Boudray, Mr. Morrison, and the Same Company That Broke All Records Here a Few Weeks Ago.

Bigger and Better Than Ever—Everything New

ORDER YOUR SEATS NOW AND SAVE DISAPPOINTMENT. Phone 1020

TODAY **BEN**
At 2.30, 6.45, 8.45 **LORING'S** **MUSICAL REVUE** **MUTUAL MOVIES**
KEYSTONE COMEDY

CONCERT ORCHESTRA

Today AUDITORIUM

SHOWS, 2.30, 7, 8.45
Mat. 10c—Eve. 10c and 20c

HARRY RAFF Presents **THE REVIEW MUSICAL COMEDY**
14—People—14 Full Hour Show Mostly Girls

THE GIRL OF THE NIGHT || IT HAPPENED ON FRIDAY

COMING NEXT WEEK—VAUDEVILLE

SPECIAL FEATURE **TINSMAN & TINSMAN** Laughable Acrobatic Comedians

THE TWO JACKS A Riot of Comedy | AMY EVANS Who Sings Popular Songs and Wears Fine Clothes

AN IDYLL OF THE HILLS TWO-REEL RURAL DRAMA IN TWO ACTS

KING BAGGOTT IN ONE NIGHT | OLIVE'S HERO Comedy

Colonial Theatre

CHARLIE CHAPLIN IN "THE CHAMPION," Two Reels
Tom Moore in "GIRL AND THE BACHELOR," Two Reels
"MISSING RUBY" Selig || "JUST A LARK" Biograph
Monday—"Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch," with Beatriz Michelena

FUN! FUN! FUN!

MOOSE CELEBRATION

CARNIVAL

BATTLE GROUNDS ALL NEXT WEEK

\$750.00 MAXWELL TOURING CAR
Given Away at Carnival Saturday Evening, June 19th

SOUTH WILLINGTON

Get-Together Club Meets—Graduating Exercises of Eighth Grade This Evening.

It is reported that M. Farra is to start a jitney service between this village and Willimantic.

It must be that he has not seen the roads through Mansfield.

This town has paid \$9.14 for fighting forest fires for the year ending May 31st.

One hundred and twenty-six dogs have been registered on this year's list in town.

To Meet in July.

Following their last entertainment of the season given in Social hall last Friday evening, the Get-Together club met in business session at Monday evening to close up affairs for summer. It was found that another meeting would be necessary and adjournment was taken to the second Monday in July.

A local dealer began the delivery of ice to customers Monday at 40 cents per hundred pounds.

Frank Vousek has the frame of his new house built, with the aid of several men in the employ of the Gardner Farm, Jr. company.

Graduating Exercises This Evening.

Public graduating exercises for the eighth grade pupils at the town school are to be held in Memorial church

MANSFIELD

Mr. and Mrs. Otis Conant went taken by surprise Saturday evening when their friends hung them a very pretty June box. The evening was spent in merriment and games, after which Mrs. Conant served a dainty lunch which was enjoyed by all.

Children's Day will be observed at Gurleyville Sunday, June 13th.

George Phillips and son Donald, and Harry Hanks of Hartford, were recent guests of Mr. and Mrs. O. G. Hanks of Hanks' Hill.

Mrs. Otis Conant of Gurleyville has been entertaining her sister for some time.

Mrs. I. D. Phelps of West Upton, Mass., has been visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Fuller, of Mansfield.

Charles J. Fuller of Hanks' Hill, Miss Minnie Fuller has returned, after spending two weeks in Newport, R. I.

"It's easy enough to be pleasant
When a man has all he requires;
If his health is all right
His heart will be light
While he's riding on Diamond
Tires."

—Mr. Squegee

A man is a good deal like a tire.
His greatness depends on the crowd he is in.

The really great man—the leader—literally has to meet all comers in the contest for public approval.

Any tire is the best tire in a crowd of inferiors.

But nowadays a tire has to be extraordinary if it is to make and hold a record for superior service and mileage economy.

It is the extraordinary quality of Diamond Tires that has given them their deserved pre-eminence.

Send for our book of letters from dealers who sold Diamond Tires in 1914.

It tells how more than 99 out of every 100 of the more than half a million Diamond tires sold last year gave maximum service at minimum mileage cost.

It is yours for the asking.

Diamond Squegee Tires are sold at these

"FAIR-LISTED" PRICES:

Size	Diamond Squegee	Size	Diamond Squegee
30 x 3	\$ 9.45	34 x 4	\$20.35
30 x 3 1/2	12.20	36 x 4 1/2	28.70
32 x 3 1/2	14.60	37 x 5	33.90
33 x 4	20.00	38 x 5 1/2	46.00

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For Automobiles, Bicycles, Put on
For Cycles, Motorcycles

Diamond Squegee Tires

Tread

Our Refrigerators Are Cleanable, Pure, Cold and Dry

They can be kept cleaner, colder and dryer than any other kind. You can take them all apart and get at every corner and crevice. Lined with zinc or real porcelain, food kept in them is pure. Come in and ask to see them.

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